

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## Mr. Gompers' Convention.

By Victor L. Berger.

To understand fully the fight made by Socialistic union men in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, one must take into consideration how the convention is made up.

The American Federation of Labor is a voluntary confederation of national and international unions. If a national union wants to withdraw there is really no way to force it back into the fold—especially if such a union has no "label" to boom.

For instance, the Mine Workers and the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers have withdrawn in the past without suffering much injury from such act. The big railroad brotherhoods are still out, and all attempts to coax them into the fold have failed so far. Of course, for unions with a "label" that depends on the patronage of other union men, a charter from the American Federation of Labor means something. And as capitalism develops, all unions will sooner or later be welded into one big labor organization.

Under the present conditions the national and international officers of the various unions are by far the most important element in the convention. They are usually reelected every year—some of them are even delegates by virtue of their offices. These unions have one vote for every one hundred members of their respective unions, so it can be seen that they have a large voting power. For instance, the miners' delegation has over 2379 votes, and the carpenters have 1,637 votes. The miners' delegation has not changed more than one or two men in ten years—and the same condition prevails in most of the other unions. Now all the big unions are represented in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the council having enlarged whenever the occasion required it, to make this possible. It is even claimed that at least one national union is paying a per capita for 50,000 members without having the membership, in order to retain "the prestige" and the seat in the Executive Council.

Another very numerous and very influential element in the convention, is made up of the general organizers of the American Federation of Labor. They are men who are doing very necessary and very good work in the trades union movement. But they seem to find it necessary to have themselves elected to the conventions, and here they form as effective a "clique" for Mr. Gompers as any actor in a Bowery theater ever had.

These general organizers do the "hissing" and the applauding, move the "previous question," and attend to all the other little but telling work of the machine. The general organizers depend upon Gompers, by whom they are appointed, for their living, and naturally he controls them entirely.

The third and last element are the delegates of the central bodies of states and cities of the Federal Unions, and of unions not having a national organization. They have only one vote each. The State Federation of the state of New York and the central body of Kenosha have the same vote.

Now, under these conditions, while we had over 313 delegates in Minneapolis, I was told that about a dozen men controlled the voting power of the convention.

It is true that as a rule the vote is simply an "aye" and "no" vote, yet everybody knows that if there was any proposal of importance, or one where the power of the executive council would come into question, a "roll call" would be demanded. And while there were a goodly number of Socialists and Socialist sympathizers in the convention, most of them did not dare to open their mouths, because they depended on favors from Gompers and the executive council—they had "axes to grind," as one of them who is a member of the party expressed it.

The principal issue in the last convention was the declaration of Gompers concerning the part that the trades unions should take in politics.

It has been the avowed policy of the American Federation of Labor not to mingle in politics—that is, on the face of it; because in reality the American Federation of Labor always was in politics head over heels.

But this time Gompers held that the policy forbidding politics in the trade unions meant that it forbids partisan politics. He said the Federation ought to go into politics on what he called non-partisan lines, which means that a unionist should vote for a Republican in one district, and for a Democrat in another.

We held that the moment a union man votes either the Republican or Democratic ticket, he is voting a partisan ticket, only he is voting for partisans of the capitalist class, which both parties represent, standing for the existing system. In our opinion if the Federation was to go into politics at all, it was to be politics on class lines. A unionist should vote on election day just for the interests of the working class, exactly as he is working for his class in the trades unions, and this would require, since we do not want the trades unions to be used as a political machine, an independent labor party.

Gompers' position meant that we ought to get promises from the representatives of the old parties, the congressmen and other office-holders, and to support those on election day that promise most.

We declared that before election, every capitalist politician would promise everything, and has promised in the past, but the moment he gets to Washington, he is under the control of Joe Cannon on the Republican side, or John Sharp Williams on the Democratic side, both of whom are party whips for the capitalists. The Republican or Democratic congressman could not do anything for labor even if he really tried to. Therefore we told Mr. Gompers, if he only wanted promises, he could get all he wanted.

Gompers then made personal attacks upon the writer.

He picked up a statement that appeared in the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* in December last year, describing him as a "self-complacent old fool," and he tried to make the most out of that phrase instead of answering our arguments. Gompers vehemently charged the Socialists with trying to disrupt the trades unions, and, of course, the whole crowd of his supporters applauded. He had not only the advantage of a good "clique," but as the last man to speak—he always is—he was allowed to take practically all the time he desired for his speech, without anybody troubling himself about making a motion to suspend the rules. In fact he held the entire convention after the time of adjournment had arrived, just to listen to his harangue. The whole affair was not only very undignified and actor-like, but a keen observer could notice all afternoon how the "scenery" was being built up. Yet it was unnecessary, since Gompers had the votes and the crowd with him to begin with, and he could well afford to be dignified. But it appeared as if Gompers wanted to show the world, and especially the reporters present, that he was the czar and the omnipotent ruler of the American Federation of Labor.

I will give Gompers credit for several things, though. He is changing his position, and not only so far as the participation in politics is concerned. For instance, he was always considered a "craft autonomist," who believed that every national union had jurisdiction over its craft only. But this time when Victor L. Berger's resolutions in favor of industrialism came up he took special pains to explain that he was not a craft autonomist, and that most, if not all national unions, are more or less based on industrial lines and comprised all kinds of crafts working in that industry.

And Gompers had mighty good reasons for changing his position on the question of craft autonomy.

The big and strong unions are swallowing the smaller and weaker organizations in spite of all the American Federation of Labor can do.

A striking example is that of the carpenters who at this convention benevolently assimilated the woodworkers, although all decisions of the Federation during the last ten years were in favor of the woodworkers. But the carpenters swallowed them up by sheer strength.

So it is clear that we are bound to get "industrialism" of some sort. There is a tendency toward the formation of a huge labor trust. This cannot be stopped. It will come without question. Now we want to bring about this inevitable unification of labor forces by civil-

All Germany, except the officials, is now laughing over what is known as the Koepnick hoax, in which an ex-convict looted a city treasury by impersonating a captain, had the unsuspecting assistance of the military and the police force, and got away before the fraud was discovered. The man, Wilhelm Voigt, had been unable to live honestly because of the German system of police supervision. He spent months in watching the habits and manners of the soldiery and convinced himself, that the uniforms were everything and that it made no difference who was inside. He then bought the uniform of a captain of the First Regiment of Infantry at a second hand store and after putting the clothes on halted a detachment of grenadier guards that was returning from the drill grounds and ordered them to follow him at once on an expedition to make an important arrest under the orders of the kaiser. They were unsuspecting and obeyed him like sheep. They went with him by train to the small city of Koepnick on the outskirts of Berlin. There he ordered them to fix bayonets and march to the town hall. Halting at the telephone exchange he ordered the trembling official in charge to cut off communications with the capitol for two hours under pain of the kaiser's displeasure. His uniform hypnotized the official, as it did everyone else. Next he ordered the chief of police to place a squad of police round the town hall to keep the crowd away, and this also was done. So that the police actually stood on guard while the bogus captain made a prisoner of the burgomaster and sent him to Berlin under guard. He then rifled the town treasury under pretext of taking the funds for comparison with the official records and got away with his booty without being suspected. Later he was identified by means of a photograph he had been foolish enough to have taken some months before, and arrested.

Although Voigt will probably spend the balance of his life in prison, he is regarded by the public as a sort of hero, not only for the audacity of his exploit, but because of the blow he has given the fetish of the military uniform. He has made a sort of comic opera spectacle of the military bureaucracy, which the people chafe under and they feel that they owe him a debt of gratitude for the blow he has struck.

In the military red tape circles there is chagrin and anger, but the people are convulsed, and if the matter were put to vote Voigt would probably go free. He is looked on as a victim of the police code who was hounded into the crime, and stories of the good side of his character are being told, among others of how he sacrificed his days in nursing a young girl dying of consumption who had need of friends.

Whatever does Teddy mean by "preachers of mere discontent?"

How idle would "mere discontent" be, how unaccountable, when a whole people are plunged in the misery of an unfit social system.

Preachers of mere discontent (and we suppose he has Hearst in mind) may preach discontent without sincerity, but how in the name of common sense can such preachers get an audience unless real discontent is ripe? And isn't it odd that the

A new Dred Scott decision has just been handed down by "our" supreme court—it has decided that the constitutional right of release on habeas corpus proceedings is no right at all when it is in the interests of Standard Oil capitalism to set it at naught.

Some two years ago there was a tremendous labor war in Colorado between the plutocratic mine owners who also owned the state government and the men

forced by economic pressure to

slave in the mines. The capitalist government of the state resolved

to the effect that Schmitz, being an anti-Socialist and being in all likelihood a crook, the case therefore looks pretty bad for the anti-Socialists! Catch it writing anything like that—what's sauce for the goose-gander in such a case!

Then here's another fulmination of the *Wisconsin*'s: In a recent

issue it tells its readers that Tom Watson "the Socialist" has retired

from *Tom Watson's Magazine*, and is about to start another magazine down south. Tom Watson a Socialist! That's the limit. Why, Watson would drop poison in a Socialist's well if he thought he could do it without being caught. Ever since he hooked up with the un-speakable blackmailer, Col. Mann of New York, Watson has spent

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attacks on Socialism, even car-

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Sinclair's book, "The Jungle," be-

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tions!

And the best way to make holes in

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batteries with Socialist literature.

economic question without falling into the eminently capitalistic habit of calling hot names such as "sinister demagogues" and "foolish visionaries" and the like? But the editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* explains this. "In a word, Mr. Roosevelt would combat and starve out revolutionary radicalism by remedying the abuses it feeds upon. Every wrong killed is one weapon less for the agitator." In other words, Mr. Roosevelt is a partisan for the capitalist class, and as such comes naturally by the terms of hatred and apprehension with which that class seeks to condemn the spokesmen of the subject class.

What he says under the subtitle of Capital and Labor takes up about a newspaper column, but when the epithets are taken out of it there are only a few hundred words left. So it is clear that he is swayed with the class passions of the capitalists. And by this he confesses that he is not dispassionately discussing the greatest problem now before the people with the courage that a state paper should evidence, but that he is using his office, in the way that in his judgment seems wisest, to help save the plundering class from the revolt of the plundered. In other words, he believes that the only way to keep the capitalist balloon afloat is to throw overboard some of the plundering privileges of capitalism.

By this the pressure on the people may be eased up a little and the situation made somewhat more bearable. But in this he is merely feeding the revolt, for revolt does not come from the utterly crushed. It comes rather from those who have the stamina to fight and the enlightenment to see the need of fighting.

The capitalist system is now up for examination and everything that is done to strengthen the "plain folks" simply makes them more persistent fighters for economic justice. And "every wrong killed" will avail nothing so long as the great and underlying wrong is left intact: The confiscation from the working class of the wealth it has produced through the capitalist wage system.

It is practically fifty years since the infamous Dred Scott decision was handed down by the United States supreme court. It was a decision in favor of slave owners. Small in itself as a mere piece of written paper, it had tremendous consequences.

Think of the history that has been made in this country because of it. It brought the slavery question up for settlement in double quick. It helped bring into existence the Republican party, started as a party for human rights, although now become the party of high capitalism. The Dred Scott decision was handed down with all the sacredness that attaches to acts of a court of "supreme justice" but the people were aroused to action and soon showed how much they thought of its sacredness.

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itself into a military despotism and shot down mine workers and their sympathizers or threw them into "bull pens," or deported them out of the state in a frenzied attempt to smash the union. Human life and human rights had no meaning to them.

The president of the Western Federation of Miners was imprisoned several months in one of these pens on trumped up charge of having plotted to blow up a mine, whereas Carroll D. Wright, who was sent by the government to investigate the Colorado affair reported suspicious circumstances that indicated that such tragedies had been instigated by the mine owners' association in order to throw suspicion on the men and give an excuse for legally and illegally persecuting them. In line with this sort of tactics was the more recent attempt to connect the officials of the miners' union with the assassination of ex-Gov. Stenberg of Idaho, and the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettigree out of Colorado by a special train and the landing of them in jail in Idaho. The United States constitution says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." But when the lawyer for the imprisoned men sought by habeas corpus proceedings to force a speedy trial, the right of such a writ was denied, and now, after months of dreary waiting in prison, the men are informed by the supreme court of the United States that this constitutional guarantee is a right they cannot use.

It is a monstrous decision, against which every fiber in the body of the true American lover of liberty and justice must revolt.

As an indication of what

capitalism proposes to do to its

victims throughout this country in

this time, this decision comes with stag-

gering force. It would seem to in-

dicate that our hope that the people

can come into their own without

bloodshed has been too sanguine. In

striking down one of the supports of

America, safety and security of

individual citizenship the supreme

court is sowing the wind. These be-

ing ominous times!

The *Evening Wisconsin* of Milwaukee is becoming a rabid Social-tiler. The other day it made

itself ridiculous by saying that if

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco

# As a Catholic Sees It.

## II. SOCIALISM AND GOVERNMENT.

Socialism must be distinguished from anarchism. Anarchism denies the right of government and seeks to destroy it. Socialism makes government the supreme agent to accomplish social reforms necessary to preserve the economic rights of individuals.

Therefore, it is today represented by a strong political party in every civilized country.

But what have economics to do with politics? Everything.

A learned jurist assures us that there is a vital correspondence between the economic conditions of a people and its political institutions.

When De Tocqueville, in the middle of the last century, made a study of American institutions he came to the conclusion that political equality was the outgrowth of the equal distribution of wealth then existing in the United States. Those conditions no longer exist today.

Dr. Spahr, as a result of his analysis of the census returns of 1890, came to the conclusion that seven-eighths of the American people owned only one-eighth of the property.

Thomas Spearman, a noted corporation lawyer, and an able economist, stated in the Forum in 1889, that the United States was practically owned by 250,000 people, and he predicted that in thirty years it would be owned by 25,000.

A New York financial journal stated in 1902 that the "steel trust," which represents one-twelfth of the nation's wealth, is controlled by twenty-four men.

Robert Hunter in his work "Po-

erty in the United States" assures us that ten million American citizens are unable to procure sufficient food, sufficient clothes, and sufficient shelter.

It is not necessary to multiply quotations. These are typical of the present economic conditions.

If we look on the polite side of the question, the outlook is not reassuring. In his book on Constructive Democracy, Dr. Smythe speaks of the following four evils that threaten our institution.

1. The abuse of the colossal power of monopoly to rob consumer and producer.

2. The monstrous corruption in business and political life.

3. The ominous strife between employer and employee.

4. The misery and hopelessness of those who on account of new methods in business and industry are unable to procure profitable employment.

On all sides we hear the question "What is the remedy?" Every one applauds the vociferous cry of President Roosevelt for "a square deal." Judge Grosscup of Chicago, who is not a Socialist, states that our free institutions are doomed unless we secure to every citizen "an equality of opportunity."

But how shall it be done? some say. "Do nothing." "Let things alone." *"Laissez Faire"* as the French say. They are not Socialists. Socialists insist that something should be done; that it should be done by the government of the people, for the people and by the people; that economic conditions should be so controlled as to secure the greatest return to society, so that every worker shall receive

full value for the product of his labor, so that everyone shall have an equal opportunity to labor.

To secure their aims, they propose two things. First, the legal enforcement of the collective ownership of the resources of nature. Second, the public management of the agencies of production and distribution.

Can these two things be accomplished? and how?

These two are the only questions that Socialism has to answer.

A Catholic.

As Father Was Before.

A babe was born one Sunday morn, Some thirty years ago; Its father danced, and jumped, and pranced,

With sunken cheeks aglow; For this new birth was cause for mirth.

The smile that mother wore Bespoke her joy—a lovely boy, As father was before.

The morrow comes, machin'ry hums, Pa shuttles off to work; Another one to feed—this son— He knows he dare not shirk.

For ten long hours he serves the power's That buy his brain and brawn; Through mirth and tears he slaves for years.

Nor dreams of Freedom's dawn.

The years rolled on, as years have gone.

Since Father Time began; The baby grew, and grew, and grew, And soon became a man.

Electron day then came, they say, Men voted as of yore; And this young man, Republican!

As father was before.

And thus was sent a president

To guide the ship of state; The young man slaved, and mean- while raved.

And studied when he ate. He learned to see the G. O. P. With clearer mind; he swore My dad begat a Democrat As much was before."

This see-saw game has been the same Ever since the world was born; The working mule was ever a fool, An object most forlorn.

That labor might demand its right This voter learned—and more.

To vote for what he wished and not As father was before.

He learned of tricks of politics, Of corporations, too; He learned that graft ruled fore and aft.

Starved millions for the few. By God!" he hissed, "a Socialist is what I am; no more.

I'll be a mule or silly fool, As father was before."

J. H. Seymour

Colorado has done about as well-grounded Socialists have expected. Not much can be hoped for from a poorly organized, suddenly swelled, boom movement. The western Socialist movement is exceedingly superficial, chaotic, and poorly posted as a whole. The present vote of 20,000 doubles the vote of four years ago. It is to be hoped that Colorado will be able to make its transient organization permanent.

*Montana News.*

"The Right of Economic Might," that catchy chicken-yard fable—now ready in leaflet form. 10 copies, to 10s.; 100 copies, 50 cents. This office.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of the distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual.

The labor of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is

practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is

not for the direct use of the things

made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradiction of our civilization.

Between these two classes there

can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness.

A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction.

Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no

possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental har-

mony, except the conscious and

complete triumph of the working

class as the only class that has the

right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer com-

petent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to pre-

serve itself. The captains of in-

dustry are appalled at their own

inability to control or direct the

rapidly socializing forces of in-

dustry. The so-called trust is but

a sign and form of this developing

socialization of the world's work.

The universal increase of the un-

certainty of employment, the uni-

versal capitalist determination to

break down the unity of labor in

the trades unions, the widespread

apprehensions of impending change,

reveal that the constitutions of capi-

talist society are passing under the

power of inerring forces that will

soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and

crisis of civilization, the Social-

Democratic movement comes as

the only saving or conserving

force. If the world is to be saved

from chaos, from universal disorder

and misery, it must be by the uni-

on of the workers of all nations in

the Social-Democratic movement.

The Social-Democratic party comes

with the only proposition or pro-

gram for intelligently and delib-

erately organizing the nation for the

common good of all its citizens.

It is the first time that the mind of

man has ever been directed toward

the conscious organization of so-

cieties.

But, in so doing, we are using

these remedial measures as means

to the one great end of the co-

operative commonwealth. Such mea-

asures of relief as we may be able

to force from capitalism are but a

preparation of the workers to seize

the whole powers of government,

in order that they may thereby lay

hold of the whole system of in-

dustry, and thus come into their

rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves,

as the party of the working class,

to use all political power, as fast

as it shall be entrusted to us by

our fellow-workers, both for their

ultimate and complete emancipa-

tion. To this end we appeal to all

the workers of America and to all

who will lend their lives to the ser-

vice of the workers in their struggle

to gain their own, and to all who

will nobly and disinterestedly give

their days and energies unto the

workers' cause, to cast their lot and

faith with the Social-Democratic

party. Our appeal for the trust

and suffrages of our fellow workers

is at once an appeal for the common

good and freedom, and for the free-

dom and blossoming of our common

humanity. In pledging ourselves

and those which we present to be

faithful to the appeal which we

make, we believe that we are but

preparing the soil of the economic

freedom of the whole man.

be wrested from the capitalist sys-

tem, and that may relieve the suf-

fering and strengthen the hands

of labor. We lay upon every man

elected to any executive or legisla-

tive office the first duty of striving

to procure whatever is for the

workers' most immediate interest;

and for whatever will lessen the

economic and political powers of

the capitalist and increase the like-

powers of the workers.

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## As to People and Things.

This morning when I got on the train I opened the window, as my custom is, leaned out and panted on the car beneath the window a little Socialist sticker!

**WORK — BEG — STEAL —** Only three ways to get a living. If you get yours the first way your interests will be served by a vote for Socialism.

Some train men standing near the track saw it and one of them came over to read it. He went back to the others and began an impromptu and enthusiastic speech which proved him a brother and a comrade. He looked up at me as the train moved off, and smiled and took off his hat. I had never seen him before and it was contrary to the laws of etiquette for me to bow and smile as though he were an old friend. But I did.

Have you ever observed, that women are, as a rule, more snobbish than men? I met a girl once who teaches school in a little town and waits on people in her mother's hotel and tries to live an intellectual life in a barren waste of ignorance and mediocrity. She is starving—literally starving—for books, and music, and leisure, and travel, and enlightenment. But she does not belong to the working class. Oh, no! Horrors, no! She went with me to the opera house and heard me speak. Afterward, sitting on the hearth in my room, toasting ourselves before a wood fire, she told me that she was almost frightened at first. My audience were all workingmen. Afterward, she said, some well-dressed people came in, to her great relief. I told her it was workingmen I wanted in my audience and tried to explain why. Whether I made it plain to her is doubtful. Nearly two years later I saw her again. She is beginning to look a little thin, a little soured, but she maintains her pose of superiority to mere workers and her twelfth-rate

imitation of Mrs. Van Biltmore's air of exclusiveness.

Do you think I'm too hard on heart. After he kissed her goodby and started to work he looked back and tried to smile—a pitiful, twisted smile it was, sadder than tears, and she said, "When they brought him back to me he had that same smile on his face." They all knew the mine was unsafe. One man, whose wife urged him not to go to work that morning answered, "We didn't have work last week and we've got this furniture to pay for *I have to work.*"

Those were the last words he said to her except goodby. *"I have to work."*

Truly, the lash of hunger is the best slave-driver.

One old man came out of the mine that morning and warned the boss that an explosion might occur at any minute. He was not thanked for his pains. The boss said, "You'd better not go to stirring up any excitement among the men if you know what's good for you. Either keep you mouth shut or take your bucket and get off this hill."

"You go around all alone," she said. "You haven't even a manager."

And I answered indignantly: "No, but I don't associate with *millionaires.*"

And she agreed with me that that makes all the difference in the world.

Later (at Coal Creek)—I have just been told a pathetic story of the mines. A woman whose husband was killed in the Fraterville explosion, where one hundred and eighty-seven men and boys were sacrificed to one man's greed, said that her husband told her that morning that he had felt every morning for two or three days, when he went into the mine, as if he never would see the light again. He kept turning his head and looking back as long as he could see the light, with a horrible foreboding in his

imitation of Mrs. Van Biltmore's air of exclusiveness.

The old man went back into the mine—he *had to work*—but before he reached the place where he had been working the explosion met him and hurled him against the wall, fatally injuring him. He crawled out a little way, so he could breath. He was the only one carried out alive. He died in a few hours.

No, the boss was not a murderer, he was only ignorant and incompetent. He died with the men in the mine. But under Socialism this could not have happened, for the men would elect their own boss, superintendent, inspector, etc. The men who risk their lives to furnish heat and light and power for us know better than any bloody capitalist what sort of conditions they need under ground.

It is incomprehensible—it is both tragic and absurd—that the American voting king, who would shed his last drop of blood against one-man tyranny in government, bows his neck meekly beneath the heel of the little two-by-four "boss" who holds in his hands the power of a czar—the power of life and death.

—May Beals.

## Socialistic Miscellany.

### The Capitalist Mind.

Upon Sinclair has met the "worker with the capitalist mind" as what Socialist has not? He thus describes him:

"You would begin talking to some poor devil who had worked in one shop for the last thirty years, and had never been able to save a penny; who left home every morning at six o'clock, to go tend a machine, and came back at night too tired to take his clothes off; who had never traveled, never had an adventure, never learned anything, never hoped anything—and when you started to tell him anything about Socialism he would sniff and say, 'I'm not interested in that—I'm an individualist!' And then he would go on and tell you that Socialism was 'paternalism,' and that if ever it had its way the world would stop progressing. It was enough to make a mule laugh to hear arguments like that; and yet it was no laughing matter as you found out—for how many millions of poor deluded wretches there were, whose lives have been so stunted by capitalism that they no longer knew what freedom was! And they really thought that it was 'individualism' for tens of thousands of them to herd together and obey the orders of a steel magnate, and produce hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth for him, and then let him give them libraries; while for them to take the industry, and run it to suit themselves, and build their own libraries—that would be 'paternalism!'"

### Capitalist Prosperity.

Almost fabulous in their extent are the figures made public November 22, 1906, by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the earnings of the American railroads for the year ending June 30, 1906. This was in the nature of a preliminary report on the income account of the railways of the country, and it covers returns for railway companies operating 220,026.44 miles of lines. These include the lines operated under trackage rights, or about 99 per cent of the mileage that will be covered by the final report on the statistics of railways for the year. The total gross earnings of the roads shown in the report under consideration were \$2,319,760,030, being equivalent to \$10,543 per mile; passenger earnings were \$618,555,934, or \$2,811 per mile, and freight earnings \$1,640,942,862, or \$7,458 per mile. Operating expenses were \$1,532,163,163, or \$5,624 per mile. The net earnings of the roads were \$787,596,877, being \$2,850 per mile, and nearly \$97,000,000 more than the corresponding amount reported for the previous year. The amount reported as income from sources other than operation was \$132,624,982. This amount includes a few duplications due to the method of accounting followed by certain of the carriers. Adding this amount to net earnings from operation gives \$920,221,850. Against this amount were charged as interest, rents, betterments, taxes and miscellaneous items, the sum of \$590,386,554, and as dividends the sum of \$229,406,508, leaving a surplus for the year of \$100,428,707. The taxes paid during the year were \$68,903,288. The final report of the year ended June 30, 1905, showed a surplus of \$80,043,490. The amount of dividends declared in 1906 was \$34,248,605 more than that shown for the dividends of practically the same roads in 1905. This preliminary report

Many of you busy yourselves with other questions, such as the probable result of the next election of president. But these are insignificant compared with the

relates to operating roads only, and does not include the statements of any dividends paid by leased lines from the income they received as rent. The dividends declared by the subsidiary released lines for the year 1905 were about \$35,750,000. Where does our American sovereign, Mr. Wage Slave, come in?—*St. Louis Labor.*

### Channing on the Working Class.

From W. E. Channing's lecture on the Elevation of the Laboring Classes, written in 1840.

Can the workman here stand his ground against the half-famished, ignorant workmen of Europe, who will toil for any wages, and who never think of redeeming an hour for personal improvement? Is there

no danger that, with increasing intercourse with Europe, we shall import the striking, fearful contrasts which there divide one people into separate nations? Sooner than that our laboring class should become a European populace, a good man would almost wish that perpetual hurricanes should sever wholly the two hemispheres. Heaven preserve us from the anticipated benefits of nearer connection with Europe if with these must come the degradation which we see or read of among the squallid poor of her great cities, among the overworked operatives of her manufactories, among them are Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cleveland. In Milwaukee, especially, the Socialists have elected five assemblymen—all officers of the Central Labor Union.—*Buffalo Herald.*

As the report of the Socialist vote throughout the country comes in it is to be noticed that the places reporting the highest vote and an increase are the industrial centers where Socialists are active in the trade union movement of that locality. In other words, where there are enough Socialists active in the American Federation of Labor unions in the various cities there, in spite of the reactionary and conservative policy of the A. F. L., the Socialist vote is increasing. We may mention numerous cities to prove our assertion. Chief among them are Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cleveland. In Milwaukee, especially, the Socialists have elected five assemblymen—all officers of the Central Labor Union.—*Buffalo Herald.*

What is your local doing to spread the cause of Socialism? What are YOU doing?

great question, whether the laboring classes here are destined to the lower ranks of Europe, or whether they can secure to themselves the means of intellectual and moral progress?

### Some Philanthropy.

Half the world does not know how the other half lives; and if the half who think they know would attend to their own business, the remainder would be all the better off. But Mr. Cashier can not see any reason why Mr. Day Laborer's family should "be so wretchedly poor"—if they would only "spend his wages judiciously," and proceeds to dress a 25-cent dinner (in theory) with a \$5 "trimming." Even the great economist, Carl Schurz, one ironically remarked that the "poverty of the laboring classes was due to their buying in small quantities, instead of taking advantage of the markets."

When fifty wants are taken from \$40, how much is left with which to "take advantage" of anything?

In the name of arithmetic, how can they buy in anything but small quantities when every dollar must be apportioned among a dozen wants, and an excess of any one when there is a reduction in the market means going without many other absolute necessities? Attentuated dyspeptics have figured that an ordinary sized family can live on 11 to 10 cents per day and get rich on the surplus; but a man who earns a living for himself and family by his muscle needs something more substantial than fractions.

These people are on a par with a leading publication which gravely announced recently that no housewife need dread unexpected company if she "knew how to utilize the leftovers," and the "leftovers" in this special case were "some cream, a few eggs, a little cheese, brown and white bread," a "can" of fruit, and "bits" of roast beef. A family that can keep such samples of "leftovers" on tap did not need any philanthropic suggestion.—*Ex.*

The best answer in this case is—abolish the Senate outright. We want no "brake" upon the will of the people. If legislation needs a brake, apply it through the referendum. The capitalists have had the inside track long enough. Now let us clear the way for *Social-Democracy*.—*The Vanguard.*

## The Senate a Success!

The American public, that most long-suffering beast of burden, is becoming suspicious of the United States Senate. One would say it is about time. They even talk of so amending the constitution as to provide for the election of the United States Senators by the people. Several state conventions have recently demanded such an amendment.

We say, down with the Senate altogether. Abolish it totally.

It has stood long enough as the bulwark of the rights of property against the rights of men. And that was just what it was designed to be. The framers of the United States constitution wanted the Senate to act as a "brake". They regarded the people of the United States as a sort of runaway wagon. They wanted to put the brakes on popular government.

The constitution of the United States was in fact a compromise. The capitalistic and conservative element, which was in the majority at the constitutional convention of 1787, viewed the common people with deep distrust. As an offset to the popularly elected House of Representatives they created the aristocratic Senate. It was a splendid trick. The people thought they had a free, popular, representative government. It has taken them one hundred and seventeen years to get their eyes open to the fact that they were humbugged. And their eyes are not wide open yet.

It was an old trick—not unlike that played upon the Roman plebeians, when the Roman Senate was established. In consequence, as Lewis Morgan well says in his "Ancient Society", "As a whole, the Roman government was anomalous. The patchwork of its composition was the product of the superior craft of the wealthy classes who intended to seize the substance of power while they pretended to respect the rights and interests of all."

The United States Senate has not been a failure. It has been a tremendous success. It has fulfilled its mission. While slavery was the great capitalistic interest of America, the Senate was the "dough-face" slave of the slaveholders. While the trusts and corporations were yet in their infancy, the Senate at once became the pliant tool of the trusts and corporations. That is no more surprising than that a hammer should drive nails, or a saw cut wood, or any other tool do just the work for which it was made.

And the Senate will be needed to do one more work for capitalism. The capitalists will use the United States Senate as a "brake" against the rise of Socialist ideas among the people. The Senate will be about the last stronghold for the Socialists to capture. And in fact they will never take it except by destroying it.

Senator Bailey of Texas, who is making a fight for his life, in his own home state, is even now trying to divert popular fury by attacking the Socialists. "It would be hard," he says, "to be a good man and be a Socialist." The people of Texas might ask whether Joe Bailey is an expert judge of "good" men. But it makes little difference whether they ask him this and other knotty questions, such as the query which they are steadily firing at him, "Why don't you sue the much-rakers for libel?" He will probably outride this storm and bob up serenely in the Senate for another six years, and then retort on the people of Texas with Boss Tweed's still unsolved conundrum, "What are you going to do about it?"

The best answer in this case is—abolish the Senate outright. We want no "brake" upon the will of the people. If legislation needs a brake, apply it through the referendum. The capitalists have had the inside track long enough. Now let us clear the way for *Social-Democracy*.—*The Vanguard.*

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The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

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FREDERIC L. BERGER, P.M.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

## FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being so control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership comes ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on to still more.

The result of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalistic owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people,—that is, the workers, not the stockholders—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—and the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

## Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF THE WORLD.		30,000
1867		494,000
1877		931,000
1887		2,585,000
1893		4,515,000
1898		6,285,000
1903		7,000,000
1905 (estimated)		
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.		2,000
1888		36,000
1896		122,000
1900		408,000

## EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

If the real lives of our proud "self-made" men of this country were searched, too many of them, we are afraid, would have to be put in the "huck" class, for riches do not always go to the scheming and thoughtless. Often we meet with ex-rich men, who once downed by some unlucky circumstance or mistake are seen to be incapable of rising again, in spite of all their smartness and knowledge of the capitalist game. One of the early millionaires of this country told how he got up in the world. The story was told by the millionaire himself to the sometime editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and has been retold later in a recent issue of the *New York Sun*. And this was the millionaire's story:

"I should be as poor as a church rat, but for one incident in my life. I had come from the backwoods of New York and a dollar looked like a big sum to me. I was a raw and struggling young lawyer, and paid four dollars a week for my board and washing, and found it hard to make both ends meet. It looked as if I should starve at the law, so I was looking for work outside of it.

"Just then a friendly lawyer in the office where I had desk room said to me: 'Here's a chance for you to buy a farm, Bixby. I want to sell it to close up the estate. You can have it at the appraised value, \$200. I think you will be able to get more for it in time.'

"No, thank you," said I; "I have no money."

"But," said he, "I will take your note for it, and renew it till you sell it."

The upshot was that I took his advice, and gave him my note for \$200 for the farm. I felt very nervous about giving my note for such a large amount, and once offered to sell the farm back to him for the note. But after two or three renewals of the note New York had grown so fast northward that I was able to sell a small part of the farm for more than enough to pay the note and interest and taxes. The rest of the farm was then free and clear, and if I had kept it all I should now be worth about \$7,000,000. As it is, I have sold parcels of it that have brought me more than \$1,500,000 in cash, and I value what I have left at two or three times as much—all made out of nothing, by giving a note for \$200, almost against my will, and when I was practically not worth a dollar."

In this millionaire (Bixby's) case it was a lucky speculation in land. In many another case it is a lucky and chance investment in some manufacturing affair that has the luck to "catch on." Unsuccessful enterprises are often financed by men who are really much smarter. In fact all investment is the taking of the gambler's chance, the sure-thing investment being parallel to the sure-thing game of the gambler who has the cards stacked. Leave the element of chance out and your "self-made" men would most of them be in the poverty list.

The *Ohio Penitentiary News* has been suspended after a career of many years. The reason for the suspension is that there is not a single printer in the penitentiary at the present time to set the type. On the other hand there are said to be plenty bankers, lawyers, brokers, and other "eminently respectable" in the institution.

## Milwaukee Picnic Tickets.

Previously reported \$533.20

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O. Jaeger 10

Aug. Schaata 25

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## Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

## LXXII. THE LAY OF THE LABORER—Thomas Hood.

A spade! a rake! a hoe!  
A pickaxe, or a bill!  
A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,  
A flail, or what ye will,  
And here's a ready band  
To plow the needful tool,  
And skilled enough, but lessons rough,  
In Labor's rugged school.

To hedge, or dig the ditch,  
To lop or fell the tree,  
To lay the swath on the sultry field,  
Or plough the stubborn lea;  
The harvest stack to bind,  
To wheat the rick to thatch,  
And never fear in my pouch to find  
The tinder or the match.

No parish money, or loaf,  
No pauper badges for me,  
A son of the soil, by right of toil  
Entitled to my fee.  
No alms I ask, give me my task;

Here are the arm, the leg,  
The strength, the sinews of a man,  
To work, and not to beg.

Still one of Adam's heirs,  
Though doomed by chance of birth  
To dress so mean, and to eat the lean  
Instead of the fat of the earth;  
To make such humble meals  
As honest labor can,  
A bone and a crust, with a grace to God,  
And little thanks to man!

A spade! a rake! a hoe!

A pickaxe, or a bill!  
A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,  
A flail, or what ye will;  
Whatever tool to plow,  
Here is a willing drudge,  
With muscle and limb, and woe to him  
Who does their pay begrudge!

## Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.



Correspondents  
are urged to  
write as brief-  
ly as possible  
and on one  
side of the  
paper only.

Gypsying South.  
Near Mammoth Cave, Ky., by  
the roadside, Nov. 20.

To the Editor: After six weeks on the road with a covered wagon and team in the interest of Socialism, with your kindness may I mention a few things we have run up against.

The long road from this point to Benton Harbor, Mich., through a closely wired-in highway has been irksome and monotonous beyond expression, for we have been treated almost every step of the way as outlaws, with no rights on the highway. We have almost had to beg for feed for our team, besides paying for it more than the market price. Our tent has saved us from sleeping in the fence corners. If I were to try to express in one sentence my observations through Indiana and Kentucky, I would say: The industrial conditions are simply damnable. The country people in most cases know no more of real social life than the cattle in the pastures. The people are neither prosperous, contented nor happy. Neither do they read books or magazines, at least outside the cities and villages. The average wage-earner and tenant farmer complains bitterly of being unable to make only a bare living owing to the increased cost of living. These workers are ready for Socialism, but in most cases know scarcely anything about it. Mammoth Cave, the most renowned cave in the world, is in the hands of a private monopoly and it costs \$5.00 to see it after arriving at the nearest railroad station. Hundreds of people in this vicinity have never seen it, owing to the cost.

Cost of exploring seems to increase as we go south and wages decrease. One dollar a day is considered the top notch here for all day laborers on farm, street, etc.

The vote in the state will show an advance not equalled by many states with large populations and great industrial centers. I estimate that the official returns will give us 1,800 votes, or an increase over 1904 of 724 votes, and over 1902 of 1,224 votes, at which time we

cast 576 votes, increasing to 1,076 in 1904. And, mind you, these astonishing results have come to us without agitation. Our vote in 1904 gave us official standing and we still have it.

Yours for revolution by evolution. Cheyenne. D. A. Hastings.

## About Billy Taft.

To the Editor: The official count of Laramie county gives Goebel, for Supreme Court Judge, 104; O'Neil, for governor, 74.

The remainder of the ticket runs between 74 and 104, giving us about an average of 80, which is slightly below the vote of 1904, when the personality of our candidate for president gave us 133 as the high and 104 as the lowest. Personally, I feel quite elated over the returns, as they indicate the staying character of the handful who constitute the party membership in Cheyenne. The Socialist vote of Laramie county has never exceeded 208, which number was cast in 1902 for Comrade D. W. Elliott, who personally increased his vote over the remainder of the ticket 28 votes, by appeal to an anti-gambling sentiment then at the zenith of its glory, but which has since underwent almost total subjugation. I had all along freely predicted confidence in holding our own, and am certain a slight advance would be shown, but for Billy Taft's sweeping down upon the community and entertaining them with an altruistic talk, in the course of which he said "It will hurt no nation to exhibit its altruistic side occasionally" or in other words, vote the republican ticket and should we find, after being elected, a surplus of the goods demanded by the Socialists, we will turn them over to the Salvation Army for distribution as charity, and they swallowed Billy's bait and voted for charity instead of justice. Hurrah for the American workingman!—especially those who consider themselves superior to the foreign product!

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cast 576 votes, increasing to 1,076 in 1904. And, mind you, these astonishing results have come to us without agitation. Our vote in 1904 gave us official standing and we still have it.

Yours for revolution by evolution. Cheyenne. D. A. Hastings.

## Labor's Plight.

To the Editor: You will see at a glance, after you have read my few lines that I am not a grammar nor a writer. I am simply a common laborer. Ever since I was fifteen years of age or, ever since I have left home to struggle for a livelihood I have been thinking all along the line that men, or the common people, who produce the things of whatever nature they may be were always oppressed.

I have been putting this as a theory until twelve years ago, it has been realized to me to be a fact, and I became a Socialist.

It is very easy to become a Socialist, when a person has eyes to see, ears to hear, and a brain to do the thinking. Any laboring man that studies conditions in a very meagre form, ought to know that he has been exploited under the present system. To this I would like to sign my name but am afraid to lose my job.

Wisconsin. Common Laborer.

## Joys of Agitation!

To the Editor: Verily, the lot of the Agitator is a pleasant one! National Organizer Goebel is finding this out. Recently he drove 20 miles, walked four, and then was rowed one in a skiff, snow falling, and wind keen, only to discover that the comrade entrusted with the task had failed to put up the advertising, which, as it was simply a schoolhouse, meant no meeting. The next day, to get nine miles up hill, required six hours, a flue in the boiler bursting, drowning out the fire, and while the passengers went out in the woods to cut firewood to build a new fire in the locomotive, the engineer between prayers managed to repair damages. That night after the meeting it was discovered there was not a horse or any thing with legs available to get Goebel ten miles to his connecting point. A Siwash Indian who about midnight, was offered

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hair cut

ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR  
608 Chestnut Street,  
The Model Univ-Shop!  
AL. F. DREESSEN,  
SHAVING PARLOR  
HOT AND COLD BATHS.  
602 Kinnic. Ave. cor. Lincoln Ave.

ADAM FREY,  
BARBER  
1330 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE,  
577 East Water St.  
Shaving Parlor...

J. N. GAUER,  
Shaving Parlor,  
665 Kinnickinnic Avenue,  
opposite South Ave.

LAWRENCE HAUTZ  
SHAVING PARLOR  
1255 Kinnickinnic Avenue

LANGE & WELLS  
BARBER SHOP  
281 Third Street, corner State.  
Under Kurz Bros.

FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT OR  
SHAVE GO TO  
"THE BARBER SHOP"  
810 CENTER STREET.

P. H. LUTZENBERGER, Prop.

EDW. MIESKE,  
Successor to  
PHIL. C. KAMMERER.  
First-class work guaranteed.  
454 Reed St., corner Scott.

H. C. MUNDT,  
SHAVING PARLOR  
168 Lloyd Street  
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

GEO. P. PRUSSING  
SHAVING PARLOR  
811 Third St.  
First Class Service

The only UNION BARBER SHOP on  
Fond du Lac Avenue.

E. L. PRUSSING  
Cor. Center and Fond du Lac Ave.

YOU'RE  
NEXT AT RICHARD PETRI'S  
SHAVING PARLOR

Reported Toilet Water With Every Shave.

COR. 20th and BYCAMORE STREETS

H. SCHIRER,  
BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF  
CIGARS.

8203 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL  
Barber Shop & Bath Room,  
EMIL SIEBERS, Proprietor.

JOB PRINTING  
IN ALL IT'S BRANCHES

We do all kinds of book and up-to-date  
printing, general commercial, commercial  
printing, book and newspaper printing, commercial  
printing, business cards, etc.  
We do first class book-binding,  
electrotyping and stereotyping.

Germania Job Department  
West Water and Wells Streets

Hy. F. Schmidt's Hall

Saloon, Sample and Wine Room  
Hall for Club parties and Weddings. Between  
Waterloo and Wells Streets, Milwaukee.  
Dancing every Saturday & Sunday Evenings.  
21st Ave. and Hayes St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE HOME TEA CO.

393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Safely have the best TEA and COFFEE.  
FREE of the last possible price.  
Also carry a full line of Oysters.

Vogenitz & Ruhmke, Prop.

ALBT. ROLOFF'S  
Bowling Alleys  
Saloon and Sample Room.  
635 Paul St. Milwaukee, Wis.

## ORGANIZED LABOR

placed on file. Report of Sanitary committee was read and adopted. The following resolution by the Executive Board was read, approved and corresponding secretary instructed to comply therewith:

Whereas, The interests of the wage workers of the state have received scarcely any consideration by the past forty-seven sessions of the Wisconsin legislature, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Federated Trades Council of the city of Milwaukee, that all city central bodies of labor in the state of Wisconsin be requested to petition the members of the forty-eighth session of the Wisconsin legislature to give precedence in its deliberations to the immediate demands of the wage workers of the state.

The special committee on the Gimbel Bros. and carpenters, matter reported that an amicable adjustment had been made satisfactory to all parties concerned. The special committee on the Carriage and Wagon Workers and Jung Brewing company reported that they had met with the officials of the Jungs brewery and that they agreed to notify their stable foreman to have no more work done in non-union shops.

The nomination committee recommended the following for the ensuing term:

Recording secretary, F. Heath; corresponding secretary, J. Reichert and J. J. Handley; financial secretary, H. Hoppe, H. Berst, John Reisse; treasurer, W. E. Acker, Ed. Besenber; Sargent at arms, M. Weisenfluh. Executive Board, James Sheehan, Ed. Besenber, H. Raasch, W. Coleman, J. Scharneck, Wm. Hamann, Wm. Alldridge, J. J. Handley, J. Rader, Thomas Feeley, F. E. Neumann. Business agent, F. J. Weber. Further nominations to be made at the next regular meeting from the floor.

Under good and welfare the delegates were requested to report back to their unions to have the members of their unions give their moral support to the Barbers by getting their tonsorial work done in union shops.

Receipts, \$28.76; disbursements, \$115.22.

Frank J. Weber, Sec. pro tem.

## Union Drivers.

The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:

C. J. Crocker, 277 Milwaukee st.  
Fass & Nicolai, 730 Third st.  
L. A. Jung, 2425 Vliet st.  
M. A. Kohn, 860 36th st.  
Geo. Lepper, 506 Eleventh st.  
Dan Mahoney, 252 Highland Pl.  
Sam. R. Miller, 539 Market st.  
John Nolan, 140 Detroit st.  
Chas. Rapport, 304 Eighth st.  
Rich. G. Strandt, 1105 Fourth st.  
Wm. Tegen, 609 Tenth st.  
Geo. Woelfel, 429 24½ st.  
Steve White, 726 Milwaukee st.

KONRAD &  
BAUMANN  
Dealers in  
MEN'S and LADIES'  
Union Stamp Shoes

3215 Lisbon Ave.  
Phone West 361.

BOTTLED MILK A SPECIALTY

THE  
AMERICAN DAIRY  
O. E. SIEGMUND, Prop.  
MILK AND CREAM  
FANCY GROCERIES  
Orders Promptly Delivered.

1523 Vliet Street

Consultation Free  
A. REINHARD,  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN  
206 Grand Avenue  
We Prescribe and Make Glasses.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT  
IN PROBATE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN  
Milwaukee County, etc.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN FRED KAUFMANN, deceased, be ex-  
ecuted and judgment given for the debts and  
monies to be given by publishing a copy of the  
order and judgment for four consecutive weeks  
in the "Milwaukee Journal" in the County of  
Milwaukee, the first publication to be within  
fifteen days from the date hereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the same and place at which said claims and  
demands will be examined and adjusted as provided by the laws of the state, be given for  
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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED,

# FINAL JUDGMENT

you probably have made up your mind as to where and what kind of

## Suits or Overcoats

you want to buy. If you have examined the quality and prices of other stores then let us show you what good things we have to offer—seeing clothes and trying them on is the only safe way for you. Give us a call and see also a line of

Caps, Mufflers, Shoes, Underwear, Flannel Shirts, Sweaters and Jackets, Neckwear, Etc.

J. Bruett & Son

1727-1729 FOND DU LAC AVE.

Corner 18th Street

## OYSTER SEASON NOW OPEN

A large assortment of choice Lake, River and Ocean Fish and Holland Herring always on hand.

## TEWS' FISH MARKET

Phone 564 Blue. 375 1st AVENUE.

# Social-Democratic Party News.

## WISCONSIN.

Many old party politicians spent more money on a single candidate in the last election than the Social-Democratic party spent on the entire campaign. And yet we believe we did more actual, effective, educational work in every way than all the rest combined. One cent goes farther and does more in the Social-Democratic party than a dollar does in the old parties.

My, how the comrades go after those squares on the deficit. If they keep it up this way the bills will all soon be paid.

There's something doing at Lake Mills, too. Comrade Hunziker is out after seals.

Comrades everywhere should take advantage of the generous offer the HERALD is making. It offers to send sample copies for three weeks to such names as the comrades send in.

Our old friend, Comrade Rogers, who has started the movement in two or three places already, is getting into the game again at Eagle River.

Comrade Babcock and others at Grand Rapids are keeping the ball rolling.

HILBERT is unorganized, but there certainly are some vigorous comrades up there. Several have sent in contributions on the deficit.

AUGUSTA and HUMBIRD will soon have locals organized we hope.

We are getting letters from new places almost every day inquiring about Socialism.

A friend from Hartford, a preacher, by the way, writes that he likes our program but has doubts about old age pensions and life insurance. He ought to read up and see what other countries are doing.

## PAY UP DUES.

Many of the locals are paying up

their dues so as to be ready to start the new year with a clean record. Every comrade ought to see that his local dues are all paid up before the end of the year.

## A FEW SWIPES AT THE DEFICIT.

Comrade Johnson of Amery knocks off a dollar. Comrade Bach of Appleton takes a \$1.50 square; Miles of Ashland hits a blow you could hear for miles—\$2.50; Comrade Frank Weber of Milwaukee donates all of his expenses and two day's time making \$16.52 in all, and that wipes out one bill; Comrade Seidel follows suit and contributes \$20.00. Comrade Rufnail of Luck sends a dollar; Schlegel of Marshfield wipes off a dollar just to show that they aren't dead yet up there.

But, Oh my! Just look in the Milwaukee column and see what those fellows are doing to the deficit! They wiped out \$500.00 of that deficit already! The comrades outside have added \$74.07 more to that.

Comrade Gaylord will return from his lecture tour from the east this week and will take up the work of state organization.

## Campaign Fund.

G. A. Cressy, Hilbert	\$ .35
A friend	.50
Max Graves, Kiel	.20
J. J. Miles, Ashland	.25
J. H. Jensen, Hudson	1.00
Nels Johnson, Amery	1.00
Dr. D. H. Hufnail, Luck Village	.00
A. W. Brey, Ontario	.50
Frank Weber, Milwaukee	16.52
Emil Seidel, Milwaukee	20.00
Wenzel Wizar, Algoma	.25
Mr. Schreiber, West Bend	1.00
S. A. Langer, Keweenaw	.25
Nicholas Weber, Hartford	.25
Jacob Cronberger, Park Falls	.25
Ignatz Hilgart	.10
A friend, Park Falls	.15
A. Moher, Park Falls	.10
John Hosak, Park Falls	.10
A friend, Park Falls	.15
A friend, Park Falls	.10
A friend, Park Falls	.10
A friend, Park Falls	.15
A friend, Park Falls	.15
A friend, Park Falls	.15
L. Wagner, Park Falls	.25
J. Hoffman, Park Falls	.10
L. Shurt, Park Falls	.10
F. Pauser, Park Falls	.10
Robt. Larch, Park Falls	.25
J. Esteret, Park Falls	.10
A friend, Park Falls	.25
Anton Hilgart, Park Falls	.25
Louis Hilgart	.10
Jos. Leinmer, Park Falls	.15
J. Dorrins, Park Falls	.15
J. Wattinki, Park Falls	.15
M. Shmuk, Park Falls	.15
A friend, Park Falls	.15
A friend, Park Falls	.10
1. Winbauer, Park Falls	.15
Carl Niubauer, Park Falls	.10
Pretzel, Park Falls	.10
J. Pauser, Park Falls	.50
Wm. Mackey, Manitowoc	1.00
Frank V. Carr, Green Bay	1.00
John Schlegel, Marshfield	1.00
Otto Horseman, Gillett	.50
Aug. Bach, Appleton	.50

B. N. Anderson, Holmen	2.00
Jacob Luetzel, Madison	.60
Emil Orne, Madison	.25
Fred Wendelburger, Madison	.25
Wm. Besserer, Madison	.50
John Lehmburg, Madison	.75
Robt. Skar, Galesville	.25
S. Doeka, Stevens Point	1.00
S. T. Thorne, Oshkosh	2.00
Manitowoc friend	.50
Joseph Becker, Racine	1.00
Joseph Winkler, Racine	.50
Friend	.25
Aug. Schrieber, West Bend	1.00
A. J. Weaver, Whitewater	2.00
R. H. Hoppe, Ladysmith	1.00

Total ..... \$ 73.70

## MILWAUKEE.

The Aurora Singing society held a very successful entertainment last Sunday. A splendid program was furnished, and as a whole it was a grand success.

The last minstrel performance of the Social-Democratic minstrels outside have added \$74.07 more to that.

The committee having in charge the arrangements of the prize Schafkopf Tournament arranged by the Eleventh ward branch, reports a large number of tickets sold, and a large number of prizes solicited, ready to be distributed among the winners. The tournament will take place on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 16, at Henry Schmidt's hall, corner Twenty-first and Rogers street.

The Freie Saenger doppel quartette has arranged for a concert and ball Saturday evening, Dec. 15, at N. Petersen's hall, and everybody who wants to spend an enjoyable time is cordially invited.

There are still a large number of subscription cards which have been circulated by the branches, which, however have not been sent into the campaign committee. The branches should see to it that this is done at once. Please take it up at your next meeting.

Don't forget, and try to help us wipe out the campaign deficit, comrades. Send it in, we care not how small the amount. Contributions will be welcome, and amounts received for in our party papers.

A mistake in last week's campaign fund occurred as follows: The Nineteenth ward branch was credited with \$20 when it should have been \$30.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 9, 2:30 P. M.—Cudahy branch, Scheinbein's hall.

MONDAY, Dec. 10, 2:30 P. M.—County Central Committee, Giljohann's hall, 274 West Water street.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11.—First ward branch, R. L. Schmidt's hall, 836 North Water street.

South Milwaukee branch, Milwaukee avenue.

Twenty-first ward branch, Raschig's hall, Buffum and Chambers streets.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.—Nineteenth ward branch, Eckmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.—Seventeenth ward branch, Odd Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Kinnickinnic avenues.

Twelfth ward branch, Hoeft's hall, 901 Kinnickinnic avenue.

Sixteenth ward branch, 38 29th street.

South Side Polish section, corner Second avenue and Mitchell street.

2 P. M.—West Side Women's club, Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue.

2 P. M.—East Side Women's club, Locke's hall, 504 Fourth street.

2 P. M.—North Side Women's club, H. Lutz's residence, 1248 Burleigh street.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.—Sixth ward branch, Bauch's hall, Third street and North avenue.

Eighth ward branch, Mann's hall.

Saturday, Dec. 15.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

Sunday, Dec. 16.—First ward branch, 3109 Lisbon avenue.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

SUNDAY, Dec. 23.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

SUNDAY, Dec. 30.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

TUESDAY, Dec. 32.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 33.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

THURSDAY, Dec. 34.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

FRIDAY, Dec. 35.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

SATURDAY, Dec. 36.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

SUNDAY, Dec. 37.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

MONDAY, Dec. 38.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

TUESDAY, Dec. 39.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 40.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

THURSDAY, Dec. 41.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

FRIDAY, Dec. 42.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

SATURDAY, Dec. 43.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

SUNDAY, Dec. 44.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

MONDAY, Dec. 45.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

TUESDAY, Dec. 46.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 47.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

THURSDAY, Dec. 48.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

FRIDAY, Dec. 49.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

SATURDAY, Dec. 50.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

SUNDAY, Dec. 51.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

MONDAY, Dec. 52.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

TUESDAY, Dec. 53.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 54.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

THURSDAY, Dec. 55.—Second ward branch, 1000 North Water street.

FRIDAY, Dec. 56.—Second ward branch,



**Milwaukee Press Club BENEFIT**  
**DAVIDSON** WEDNESDAY **W. H. CRANE and**  
**DEC. 12th** **ELLIS JEFFREYS**  
 In Charles Frohman's Revival of  
**"She Stoops to Conquer"**

PRICES—Entire Lower Floor, \$2.00; Balcony, First Four Rows, \$1.50;  
 Rest of Balcony, \$1.00; Entire Gallery, 50c.  
 MAIL ORDERS NOW. TICKETS ON SALE BY CLUB MEMBERS  
 Send Mail Orders to Charles Dean, Associated Press, 605 Broadway.

## A Second Ward Mix-Up!

Who has the brick? Wittig or the ward? These are questions that are puzzling Second Warders just now, and incidentally the Board of Public Works is said to have been reluctantly drawn into the tangle.

When the railway contractors were tearing up Sixth street a few weeks ago to put down their rails they discarded a lot of the vitrified brick with which that thoroughfare is paved, and it is alleged that \$100's worth were purchased out of the ward fund, it being considered valuable material to have on hand in case the street needed patching up.

## BIJOU

Beginning MAT. SUNDAY 2:30  
 MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday

THE POPULAR  
 YOUNG ACTOR

## Joseph Santley

IN THE NEW WESTERN  
 MELODRAMAS

## "Billy, the Kid"

One of the Big Productions

"Silverheels", the Famous Bandit Horse  
 Once Owned by Tracy the Outlaw, Will  
 Appear at Every Performance.

Watch the STREET PARADE

Next "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl"

Twice Dally	STAR	2:30 8:15
Prices 10c	Commencing Sunday Matinee	Ladies Day
20c		
30c	THE BALTIMORE BEAUTIES	Fri. Mat. and Night
50c		

Next STAR SHOW GIRLS

**CRYSTAL** DAILY AT  
 8:30 7:45 and 8:30  
 Week of December 10th  
**THE FOUR LUCIERS**  
 Refined Musical Act  
 CRYSTALGRAPH Reserved Seats 20c

## GRAND CONTINUATION OF THE HUB CLOTHIERS

**MIGHTY SLAUGHTER SALE** of Dependable Clothing for All Ages. We Have About \$75,000 Worth of This High-Grade Ultra Fashionable Clothing Left On Our Hands—and to Dispose of It, in Order to Vacate, We Have Again Brought Forth Our AX and CHOPPED PRICES That Will Move It Out at Once.

## WE MENTION A FEW OF THE FLYERS FOR NEXT WEEK

### A Few FLYERS in MEN'S Suits and Overcoats

**250 Medium-Weight  
 Suits**, broken lots and sizes, former values from \$8.00 to \$15, all go now in **\$2.95** this big sale at

**Men's Beaver and Frieze Overcoats**, in all sizes and excellent shape and fit—as a flyer **\$3.95**

**Men's Irish Frieze Overcoats**, were \$15, at **\$7.45**

**Men's Worsted Suits**, all latest patterns, 32-inch length, form-fitting coats, nifty in all respects, were \$18 and \$20.00—as a flyer at **\$10.45**

**Men's XXX Standard Kersey Overcoats**, very snappy, a very rare **big** flyer **\$10.45**

Boys' Knee Pants Suits, all sizes—to see them move,	Boys' Overcoats, up-to-date, were \$3, for a few days only,
<b>98c</b>	<b>\$1.75</b>
Boys' Knee Pants Suits, all sizes, fancy worsted, were \$3.00 and \$3.50, all go at	Boys' Overcoats, worth \$5.00 and \$6.00— as a flyer, we say only
<b>\$1.45</b>	<b>\$2.85</b>
Boys' Knee Pants Suits, cheviots and fancy worsted, big values at \$4.00 to \$5.00, now	Boys' French Back Overcoats, rich in style and quality, were \$10 and \$12; your choice at
<b>\$2.15</b>	<b>\$7.49</b>
Fleece-Lined Underwear, 50c and 75c values, all go at	A Flyer in Knee Pants—5,000 pairs, all sizes, for a few days,
<b>27c</b>	<b>5c</b>

LOOK FOR OUR NAME OVER THE DOOR

**The HUB**  
 217-219 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

N. B.: Railroad Fare Paid to Purchasers of \$25 or Over

## Snooza's Famous Military Band At the Last Big MINSTREL SHOW AND DANCE

Given for the Benefit of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PRESS and AGITATION FUND  
**SOUTH SIDE TURN HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8**  
 NATIONAL AVENUE, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES

Performance Starts  
 Promptly at 8 P. M.

A Dazzling Array of  
 BLACK FACE COMEDIANS  
 Admission 25c a Person

Tickets For Sale by Party Members and at 344 Sixth Street

so that even if he goes to jail he will still be entitled to retire on a pension when the twenty-five years are up.

The most monstrous provision of the present law is that no matter how long and faithfully a member of either force has served the chief has it in his power to discharge him for alleged cause even shortly before the time he could retire on a pension, and he then loses the pension and the two dollars he has been paying into the fund each month during all the preceding years. And the chief is absolute, and if he cares to can thus protect the fund against almost every member who nears the time that he can draw a pension from it. The case of Patrolman Weber, which was shown up in the common council, indicated this. And, by the way, only the other day an evening paper said that Chief Janssen had offered to leave the Weber case to any unbiased men Weber might name, and that Weber did not take him up. The facts were just the opposite. Weber proposed such a

plan to Janssen and offered a hundred dollars besides if the verdict was against him, and Janssen did not take him up.

The present pension law of the two Milwaukee departments is a scandal on the fairness of the city in its official capacity. And it should be amended, not in favor of the chiefs, but in favor of the men.

The Milwaukee Southern railway will not be built this winter, in view of the fact that the road then, to

the newspapers inform us, after again trying to draw something tangible about that mysterious enterprise out of the wily promoter, Wood. He said he did not care to discuss the plans of the company. As a matter of fact he is no less a mere capitalistic adventurer than he was when he lanned the aldermen out of a valuable grant by his nerve. He had no bona fide intention of building the road then,

Commemoring Sunday Matinee at 2:30 THE BIG SHOW

WILLIAMS & WALKER

IN

80 COMPANY OF 80

20-Augmented Orchestra—20

Prices 15-25-35-50-75-\$1

NOTE—THIS IS AN AGGREGATION OF PLAYERS  
 APPEARED BEFORE THE ROYAL FAMILY  
 BY COMMAND OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

## ALHAMBRA

WILLIAMS & WALKER

IN

ABYSSINIA

judge from the things we learned about him, and he is doubtless still hawking the grant about the money markets ready to let go to the highest bidder.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY—COUNTY COURT IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY IN PROBATE  
 STATE OF WISCONSIN, vs.  
 Milwaukee County.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOHANNA KOEPCKE, Deceased.

On this 4th day of December, A. D. 1904, upon application of the heirs of JOHANNA KOEPCKE, of the County of Milwaukee, died intestate, on or about the 15th day of November, 1900, and praying that OTTO KOEPCKE, of Milwaukee, be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

IT IS ORDERED, That application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application and hearing be given by serving a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, one in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing, By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge, RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

ATTORNEY'S FEES, \$10.00.

ATTORNEY'S